

YEO

Others in frantick mood
Run howling through the streets; their hideous yell
Read the dark welkin. *Philips.*
YELLOW. *adj.* [yēlepe, Saxon; *gheloue*, Dutch; *giallo*, Italian.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.
Only they that come to see a fellow
In a long motley coat, guarded with yellow.
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakspeare Henry VIII. Prologue.*
He brought the green ear and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*
After a lively orange, followed an intense bright and copious
yellow, which was also the best of all the yellows. *Newton.*
Negligent of food,
Scarce seen, he wades among the yellow broom. *Thomson.*
YELLOWBOY. *n. f.* A gold coin. A very low word.
John did not starve the cause; there wanted not yellowboys
to see council. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*
YELLOWHAMMER. *n. f.* A bird.
YELLOWISH. *adj.* [from *yellow*.] Approaching to yellow.
Although amber be commonly of a yellowish colour, yet
there is found of it also black, white, brown, green, blue,
and purple. *Woodward's Natural History.*
YELLOWISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *yellowish*.] The quality of
approaching to yellow.
Bruised madder, being drenched with the like alkalize so-
lution, exchanged its yellowness for a redness. *Boyle.*
YELLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *yellow*.]
1. The quality of being yellow.
Apples, covered in lime and ashes, were well matured, as
appeared in the yellowness and sweetness. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*
Yellowness of the skin and eyes, and a fasson-coloured urine,
are signs of an inflammatory disposition of the liver. *Arbutnot.*
2. It is used in *Shakespeare* for jealousy.
Ford I will possess with yellowness. *Shakespeare.*
YELLOWS. *n. f.* A disease in horses. It owes its origin to ob-
structions in the gall-pipe, which are caused by slimy or gritty
matter; or to the stoppage of the roots of those little ducts
opening into that pipe, by the like matter; or to a compres-
sion of them by a fulness and plenitude of the blood-vessels
that lie near them. When the gall-pipe, or the roots rather
of the common ducts of that pipe, are any wise stopped up,
that matter which should be turned into gall is taken up by the
vein, and carried back again into the mass of blood, and tinct-
ures it yellow; so that the eyes, inside of the lips, flaver,
and all the parts of the horse, that are capable of shewing the
colour, appear yellow. *Forrier's Dict.*
His horse sped with spavins, and raised with the yellows.
Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.
TO YELP. *v. a.* [yēlpan, Saxon.] To bark as a beagle-hound
after his prey.
A little herd of England's timorous deer
Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs. *Shakspeare Henry VI.*
YELMAN. *n. f.* [Of this word the original is much doubted;
the true etymology seems to be that of *Yanin*, who derives
it from *genan*, Frisick, a villager.]
1. A man of a small estate in land; a farmer; a gentleman
farmer.
Gentlemen should use their children as the honest farmers
and substantial yeomen do theirs. *Locke.*
He that has a spaniel by his side is a yeoman of about one
hundred pounds a year, an honest man: he is just qualified to
kill an hare. *Addison.*
2. It seems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title
given to soldiers: whence we have still *yeomen* of the guard.
Tall yeoman fenced they, and of great might,
And were enraged ready still for fight. *Fairy Queen.*
You, good yeomen
Whose limbs were made in England, shew us here
The mettle of your pasture. *Shakspeare Henry V.*
He instituted, for the security of his person, a band of fifty
archers, under a captain, to attend him, by the name of *yeo-
men* of his guard. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Th' appointment for th' ensuing night he heard;
And therefore in the cavern had prepar'd
Two brawny yeomen of his trusty guard. *Dryden.*
At Windsor St. John whispers me i' th' ear;
The waiters stand in ranks, the yeomen cry
Make way for the dean, as if a duke pass'd by. *Swift.*
3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a
gentleman.
His grandfather was Lyonel duke of Clarence,
Third son to the third Edward, king of England:
Spring crestless yeomen from so deep a root? *Shakspeare Henry VI.*
4. It seems to have had likewise the notion of a gentleman
servant.
A jolly yeoman, marshal of the hall,
Whose name was appetite, he did bestow
Both guests and meats. *Spenser.*
YEOMANRY. *n. f.* [from *yeoman*.] The collective body of
yeomen.
This did amortize a great part of the lands of the kingdom
unto the hold and occupation of the yeomanry, or middle people,
of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. *Bacon.*

YET

TO YERK. *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology.] To throw out or
move with a spring.
A leaping horse is said to *yerk*, or strike out his hind legs,
when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters, stretch-
ing out the two hinder legs near together, and even, to their
full extent. *Farris's Dict.*
Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Shakspeare.*
YERK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.
TO YERN. *v. a.* See **YEARN**.
I am not covetous of gold;
It yerns me not, if men my garments wear. *Shakspeare Henry V.*
YES. *adv.* [yēye, Saxon.] A term of affirmation; the affirma-
tive particle opposed to *no*.
This was a fit speech for a general in the head of an army,
when going to battle: yet, and it is no less fit speech in the
head of a council, upon a deliberation of entrance into a
war. *Bacon.*
Yes, you despise the man to books confin'd,
Who from his study rails at human kind,
Though what he learns he speaks. *Pope.*
YE'STER. *adj.* [yēstēr, Dutch; *hesternus*, Latin.] Being next
before the present day. It is not often used but in composition
with another word, as *day* or *night*.
Love might as well be fow'd upon our sands,
As in a breast so barren:
To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom *yester* fun beheld
Must ring her charms. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
YE'STERDAY. *n. f.* [yēstērbæg, Saxon.] The day last past;
the day next before to-day.
To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our *yesterdays* have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shakspeare Macbeth.*
We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing, because our
days upon earth are a shadow. *Job viii. 9.*
You are both fluid, chang'd since *yesterday*;
Next day repairs but ill last day's decay;
Nor are, although the river keep the name,
Yesterday's waters and to-day's the same. *Dante.*
If *yesterday* could be recall'd again,
Ev'n now would I conclude my happy reign. *Dryden.*
Yesterday was set apart as a day of publick thanksgiving for
the late extraordinary successes. *Addison.*
Mrs. Simper sends complaint in your *yesterday's* Spectator.
Addison's Spectator.
Naked from the womb
We *yesterday* came forth; and in the tomb
Naked again we must to-morrow lie:
Born to lament, to labour, and to die. *Prior.*
YE'STERDAY. *adv.* On the day last past.
Martius gave us *yesterday* a representation of the empire of
the Turks, with no small vigour of words. *Bacon.*
YE'STERNIGHT. *n. f.* The night before this night.
YE'STERNIGHT. *adv.* On the night last past.
Eleven hours I've spent to write it over;
For *yesternight* by Catheby was sent me. *Shakspeare R. III.*
The distribution of this conference was made by Eupolis
yesternight. *Bacon.*
YET. *conjunct.* [yē, yē, yē, Saxon.] Nevertheless; not-
withstanding; however.
They had a king was more than him before;
But yet a king, where they were nought the more. *Daniel.*
Though such men have lived never so much upon the re-
serves, yet if they be observed to have a particular fondness for
persons noted for any sin, it is ten to one but there was a com-
munication in the sin, before there was so in affection. *South.*
The heathens would never suffer their gods to be reviled,
which yet were no gods; and shall it be allowed to any man
to make a mock of him that made heaven and earth? *Tillot.*
He is somewhat arrogant at his first entrance, and is too in-
quisitive through the whole tragedy; yet these imperfections
being balanced by great virtues, they hinder not our com-
passion for his miseries. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
Let virtuous in five years be wit,
Yet not one thought accuse thy toil of wit. *Dryden.*
YET. *adv.*
1. Beside; over and above.
This furnishes us with yet one more reason, why our Saviour
lays such a particular stress on acts of mercy. *Asterbury.*
2. Still; the state still remaining the same.
They attest facts they had heard while they were yet hea-
thens; and had they not found reason to believe them, they
would still have continued heathens, and made no mention of
them in their writings. *Addison.*
3. Once again.
Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light,
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night. *Pope's Dunciad.*
4. At

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At this time; so soon; hitherto: with a negative before it.
Thales being asked when a man should marry, said, young
men not yet; old men, not at all. *Bacon.*
5. At least; at all. Noting uncertainty or indetermination.
A man that would form a comparison betwixt Quintilian's
declamations, if yet they be Quintilian's, and the orations of
Tully, would be in danger of forfeiting his discretion. *Baker.*
6. It notes increase or extension of the sense of the words to
which it is joined.
Shake not his hour-glass, when his hasty sand
Is ebbing to the last:
A little longer, yet a little longer,
And nature drops him down without your sin,
Like mellow fruit without a winter form. *Dryden.*
Yet a few days, and those which now appear
In youth and beauty like the blooming year,
In life's swift scene shall change. *Dryden.*
7. Still; in a new degree.
He that takes from a thief, that which the thief took from
an honest man, and keeps it to himself, is the wicked thief
of the two, by how much the rapine is made yet blacker by
the pretence of piety and justice. *L'Estrange.*
8. Even; after all. A kind of emphatical addition to a ne-
gative.
If any man neglect his duty, his fault must not be ascribed
to the rule appointed, neither yet to the whole church. *Whitg.*
Men may not too rashly believe the confessions of witches,
nor yet the evidence against them; for the witches themselves
are imaginative, and people are credulous, and ready to im-
pute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft. *Bacon.*
Nor yet amidst this joy and brightest morn
Was absent, after all his mischief done,
The prince of darkness. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
9. Hitherto.
Hope beginning here, with a trembling expectation of things
far removed, and as yet but only heard of, endeth with real
and actual fruition of that which no tongue can express. *Hooker.*
YIEVEN. *for given.*
Wants not a fourth grace to make the dance even?
Let that room to my lady be *yieven*;
She shall be a grace,
To fill the fourth place, *Spenser.*
YEW. *n. f.* [yē, Saxon; *yew*, Welsh.] This is often written
eygh; but the former orthography is at once nearer to the sound
and the derivation. See **EWIGH**. A tree of tough wood.
It hath amaranthaceous flowers, which consist of many apices,
for the most part shaped like a mulberry, and are barren; but
the embryos, which are produced at remote distances on the
same tree, do afterwards become hollow bell-shaped berries,
which are full of juice, and include seeds somewhat like acorns,
having, as it were, a little cup to each. *Miller.*
The shooter *eygh*, the broad-leav'd yewamore,
The barren plantane, and the walnut found;
The myrrhe, that her foul sin doth still deplore,
Alder the owner of all waterish ground. *Fairfax.*
Slips of *yew*,
They would bind me here *Shakspeare Macbeth.*
Unto the body of a dismal *yew*. *Shakspeare Titus Andronicus.*
He drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the tough *yew*. *Dryden.*
The distinguishing *yew* is ever seen,
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*
YEWEN. *adj.* [from *yew*.] Made of the wood of *yew*.
His stiff arms to stretch with *yewen* bow.
And many legs still passing to and fro. *Hablerd's Tale.*
YEWEE. *adv.* [yēpe, Saxon.] Together. *Spenser.*
TO YIELD. *v. a.* [yēlan, Saxon, to pay.]
1. To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour.
When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth *yield*
unto thee her strength. *Gen. iv. 12.*
Syrabo tells us the mines at Carthage *yielded* the Romans,
for *yield*, to the value of twenty-five thousand drachms, eight
hundred and seven pounds five shillings and ten pence. *Arbutnot.*
2. To produce in general.
He makes much *yield* blood. *Shakspeare.*
The wilderness *yieldeth* food for them. *Job xxiv. 5.*
All the substances of an animal, fed even with acerb sub-
stances, *yield* by fire nothing but alkaline salts. *Arbutnot.*
3. To afford; to exhibit.
Philoclea would needs have her gloves, and not without so
mighty a lout as that face could *yield*. *Sidney.*
The mind of man desireth evermore to know the truth,
according to the most infallible certainty which the nature of
things can *yield*. *Hooker.*
If you take the idea of white, which one parcel of snow
yielded yesterday to your sight, and another idea of white from
another parcel of snow you see to-day, and put them toge-
ther in your mind, they run into one, and the idea of white-
ness is not at all increased. *Locke.*

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4. To give as claimed of right.
I the praise
Yield thee, so well thou hast this day purvey'd. *Milton.*
5. To allow; to permit.
I yield it just, said Adam, and submit. *Milton.*
Life is but air;
That *yields* a passage to the whistling sword,
And closes when 'tis gone. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
6. To emit; to expire.
Often did I strive
To yield the ghost; but still the envious flood
Kept in my soul, and would not let it forth
To find the empty, vast and wand'ring air. *Shakspeare Rich. III.*
He gathered up his feet into the bed, and *yielded* up the
ghost. *Gen. xlix. 33.*
7. To resign; to give up.
He not *yielding* over to old age his country delights, espe-
cially of hawking, was at that time, following a merlin,
brought to see this injury offered unto us. *Sidney.*
Thus I have *yielded* up into your hand
The circle of my glory. *Shakspeare King John.*
She to realities *yields* all her shows. *Milton.*
'Tis the pride of man which is the spring of this evil, and
an unwillingness to *yield* up their own opinions. *Watts.*
8. To surrender.
The enemies sometimes offered unto the soldiers, upon the
walls, great rewards, if they would *yield* up the city, and
sometimes threatened them as fairs. *Knolles.*
They laugh, as if to them I had quitted all,
At random *yielded* up to their misuse. *Milton.*
TO YIELD. *v. n.*
1. To give up the conquest; to submit.
He *yields* not in his fall;
But fighting dies, and dying kills withal. *Daniel.*
All is not lost: immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or *yield*. *Milton.*
If the inspiring and expiring organ of any animal be stopp'd,
it suddenly *yields* to nature, and dies. *Watson's Angler.*
There he saw the fainting Grecians *yield*,
And here the trembling Trojans quit the field,
Pursu'd by fierce Achilles. *Dryden.*
2. To comply with any person.
Considering this present age so full of tongue, and weak of
brain, behold we *yield* to the stream thereof. *Hooker.*
I see a *yielding* in the looks of France:
Mark, how they whisper. *Shakspeare King John.*
This supernatural soliciting, if ill,
Why hath it given me earnest of success?
If good, why do I *yield* to that suggestion?
Whose horrid image doth upfix my hair? *Shakspeare K. Lear.*
With her much fair speech he caused him to *yield*. *Pope.*
The Jews have agreed to desire thee that thou wouldst bring
down Paul; but do not thou *yield* unto them. *Acts xxiii. 21.*
3. To comply with things.
There could be no secure peace, except the Lacedemonians
yielded to those things, which being granted, it would be no
longer in their power to hurt the Athenians. *Bacon.*
If much converse
These satiate, to short absence I could *yield*. *Milton.*
4. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny.
If we *yield* that there is a God, and that this God is al-
mighty and just, it cannot be avoided but that, after this life
ended, he administers justice unto men. *Hakewill.*
5. To give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality.
The fight of Achilles and Cygnus, and the fray betwixt the
Lapithæ and Centaurs, *yield* to no other part of this poet. *Dry.*
Tell me in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields*? *Pope.*
YIELDER. *n. f.* [from *yield*.] One who yields.
Briars and thorns at their apparel snatch,
Some sleeves, some hats; from *yielders* all things catch. *Shakspeare.*
Some guard these traitors to the block of death,
Treason's true bed, and *yielders* up of breath. *Shakspeare Hen. IV.*
YOKE. *n. f.* [yēoc, Sax. *yock*, Dutch; *yugum*, Lat. *yug*, Fr.]
1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen.
Bring a red heifer, wherein is no blemish, and upon which
never came *yoke*. *Numb. xix. 2.*
A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling *yoke*. *Pope.*
2. A mark of servitude; slavery.
Our country links beneath the *yoke*;
It weeps, it bleeds. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
In hands of iron fetter'd you shall be;
An easier *yoke* than what you put on me. *Dryden Aureng.*
3. A chain; a link; a bond.
This *yoke* of marriage from us both remove,
Where two are bound to draw, though neither love. *Dryden.*
4. A couple; two; a pair.
Those that accuse him in his intent towards our wives, are
a *yoke* of his discarded men. *Shakspeare.*
His lands a hundred *yokes* of oxen till'd. *Dryden's Æn.*
A *yoke*